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DIFFERENT COMMERCIAL POSITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The opponents of the Tariff, "here and elsewhere," confidently present, as an example to the United States, the course of the British Ministry in its late reduction of duties on certain articles of import, and the abolition of them upon others. The "Constitution," one of the Administration papers in this city, in a late number, rejoices in "the rapid progress which the principles of free trade are making amongst the monopoly-ridden and over-taxed people of the British nation;" exults especially in the operations of "the League," a free-trade association in that country; and exhausts itself in admiration of the argument of its orators in favor of the principles of free trade, "so demonstrative of the injustice of a Protective System," &c. This, which we believe to be the honest conviction of the conductors of the press in which we find it, is the language held nearly universally by the Administration presses, many of them undoubtedly with sincerity and in good faith with their readers, but by some out of policy and out of subservience to what is supposed to be the party law.

The radical error of those who argue from the Free Trade policy of Sir Robert Peel, the expediency of throwing open the ports of this country to the free admission of all foreign products and manufactures—in other words, the abolition of the Tariff—consists in their not taking into consideration the different circumstances of the actual commercial positions of Great Britain and the United States. The argument would be entitled to very serious consideration, were the condition of the two countries the same; but that policy which may prove to be of the most vital importance to England, giving employment and sustenance to additional thousands of her artisans, would produce diametrically opposite effects here.

In this approach to free trade in England, which is called the triumph of a great principle, there is no great principle, in any general sense of the word, involved. It is merely the application of good useful common sense, on the part of Sir Robert Peel, to the existing circumstances of his country. But the course which he has pursued as adapted to the circumstances of his own country, is one which, we venture to say, that enlightened statesman himself would not recommend to adoption by the United States. That he would not, is evident from the difference of his policy in 1842 from that pursued in 1845. In the former year, a reduction of the duties on sugar was postponed until the result of pending negotiations with Brazil for a modification of duties on imports of British goods was obtained; but, in 1845, notwithstanding we have increased our import duties upon British goods, he takes off the duties upon four-fifths of our exports without requiring any reciprocal action on our part. The inference is, that what he required of Brazil in 1842 was reasonable, and not *prima facie* in opposition to the interests of that country, and therefore he asked it. But he asked nothing of the United States of a similar kind in 1845, because it would have been unreasonable to expect that we should do that which would have proved so manifestly injurious to us. "England has not abandoned the principle of negotiating for the reduction of burdens on the citizens of other countries, because they are about to remove burdens on their own," says a leading English journal. She never adopted such a principle, because such a principle is not founded on the general commercial relations of the world, nor in the nature of things. Her conduct in 1842 towards Brazil, and towards this country during the present year, prove that she has, in her late action, applied no general rule, but merely made such modifications of her own tariff as suited her own purposes with reference to the peculiar positions of the countries to which these modifications applied. And this is the proper way of treating all general principles, adapting them to the circumstances of the case to which they are applied—the principles remaining the same under all circumstances, the question to be settled being the extent of their applicability.

Perhaps there are no two countries on the face of the earth whose commercial conditions are so diametrically opposed to each other as the U. States and Great Britain. The former has a sparse population; the latter a redundant one. The former has hundreds of millions of acres of land spread out in the undisturbed holiday of nature, and waiting for the operations of the axe and the plough; the latter has nearly cultivated her limited domain to the maximum of productiveness. The United States annually produce and export an immense surplus of raw material. Great Britain, on the contrary, exports scarcely any raw material, and can prosper only through the annual exportation of a large amount of manufactured articles. The United States possesses comparatively small capital and limited but rapidly increasing skill, and has to pay high wages for labor in manufactures. Great Britain has an immense capital; great skill, the result of long practice; and cheap labor in aid of her manufactures. We cannot compete with her in manufactures upon equal terms so long as this directly opposite state of things continues to exist. We must increase our capital and our skill, and we must find some equivalent for our more expensive labor—for no one will, we suppose, at this day, advocate the reduction of the wages of our artisans to the level of those which are paid in England—before we can enter the lists even-handed with the manufacturers of Europe.

Two other very distinctive points of difference may also be alluded to. One is, that Great Britain is saddled with an immense national debt, the interest of which (at least two hundred millions of dollars) she has to raise annually by taxation. The United States, on the contrary, has no national debt worth mentioning. Again: part, though much the smaller part, of the annual income of Great Britain, is raised by direct taxation; and it depends upon the Government to fix the amount that shall be raised

by this mode. In the United States all the revenue (except what arises from the sales of public lands) is produced by the tariff.

This simple enumeration of the differences in the position of the two countries is sufficient to lead to the conclusion that the free-trade system, however productive of good it may be to the people of Great Britain, might be a very disastrous one to introduce here. But, to look a little closer into the matter: What are the articles upon which the British tariff has lately been relaxed, or at least greatly relaxed, its hold? They are principally raw materials necessary to the manufacturing interests of that country. Her manufactures, therefore, are virtually protected to the amount of the duty remitted. In this respect we cannot follow her example if we would; for we have no similar duties to remit. The next step which Great Britain will take towards free trade will, most probably, be an abandonment of her system of corn laws: this will be another boon to the manufacturer, and it is a wonder how so apparently unjust and oppressive a tax as one upon bread can so long have been maintained. But here, again, there is nothing for the United States to take pattern by; for we need no bread from any country.

The produce of the British tariff of 1842 was, on an average, about £23,000,000 sterling. Of this amount £21,500,000 was levied on seventeen articles; and of this latter amount £1,500,000 was raised upon raw materials used in British manufactures or on articles partly manufactured, and the remaining £20,000,000 was produced by articles not in any way competing with the manufacturer, but of necessary and general consumption. Now, in the modification of the British tariff of 1842, which took place this present year, the greater part of the one million five hundred thousand pounds which operated against the manufacturer has been repealed, while the twenty millions of pounds upon articles of general consumption has been very nearly all retained. Our opponents will not ask us to imitate this step in the British free trade march, for they say that our manufacturers already receive too much protection, and that the general consumer is too heavily taxed.

Thus, then, it appears that we differ entirely in our commercial position from Great Britain, and also, that if we were inclined to imitate her in the relaxations she is making in her commercial code, we could not do it, because we have no similar duties to remit.

The great extent and variety of our soil furnishes our people, it may be said, with all the necessities of life. We raise a superabundance of breadstuffs and provisions of all kinds; we produce plenty of cotton, of tobacco, and of rice. Of wool, it is true that last year we imported a quantity, valued at \$550,000; but the necessity for so doing is every year diminishing. We need no importation of iron, copper, or lead, of salt or coal, of timber for house and ship-building, of tar, pitch, or turpentine, of ashes, of lime, or of marble. We need supplies from other countries of tea and of coffee; these are necessities of life, and we admit them free of duty. We do not raise either sugar, or hemp, or flax enough for our own consumption, and we import them under a moderate tax. We have to depend upon foreign countries for wines, many varieties of distilled liquors, for silks, and for spices. These are luxuries, and we tax them more heavily. We have begun the manufacture of cotton and wool, of hardware and cutlery, of glass and of earthenware, but are not advanced enough therein to be independent of foreign nations. We protect our infant manufactures in the only way we can protect them, by the imposition of reasonable duties upon the same articles when brought from foreign countries. Is our commercial relation to any other country injured by our present system? Is the balance of trade turning against us? Is the price of any article of consumption perceptibly or materially advanced by it? To all these questions we unhesitatingly answer, No; and the converse interrogatories were put, we should as unhesitatingly answer, Yes.

This is our position. It is a prosperous, a happy one; and we are desirous that it should not be interfered with. The policy of Great Britain as to commercial matters has no application to that position. In one thing only we wish to imitate her, and that is, to protect and encourage home industry and domestic manufactures; and we shall best do so, in our opinion, by holding on to the tariff and going steadily on in our present course.

THE RIGHT WORD.

The Cincinnati Gazette closes an able article on the subject of a late outrage, by which three citizens of Ohio were captured and carried off to Virginia, in the following language, which is at once worthy of its own high character and of the cause in which it speaks:

"Every citizen of Ohio owes allegiance to the State. In return for that allegiance the State pledges itself to protect him. These Ohioans have been kidnapped on our soil and their souls, and while violating no law of honor, by people from a foreign State, and are now held as felons in a foreign jail. Ohio owes it to her dignity, her self-respect, her sense of right, to break their bondage and set them free. It will never do to tolerate the idea that the people of any State may invade our territory by force, and by force capture and imprison our citizens. We shall be despised, and ought to be despised as poltroons in spirit and coward at heart, if we sluggishly fold our arms and say nothing and do nothing, to meet wrongs of so outrageous a character. No man need talk to us of the character of the men seized in this particular case. None need speak of what they attempted to do or did. The right to seize the poorest and meanest citizen of Ohio by force, confers, if not the right to seize the best citizen of the State. We have no alternative left, then, we must defend these men; and the public voice should demand that the ablest counsel of the State be employed for this end. Let us see whether there is virtue in the writ of *habeas corpus*, or the law, or let us know too, speedily, whether the citizens of Virginia, or of any other State, may invade our soil, bear away our people, and do them as felons, against justice, right, and law, without any remedy on our part, except the last remedy which God and Nature have put into our hands."

BRUTAL.—A boy was drowned in the Crooked Dam on Wednesday, under circumstances which, if correct as we have heard them stated, amount to murder in a moral if not legal sense. It is said that a captain of a boat, seeing a boy at a distance, said, "There is the boy that stole my money!" and sent his bowman in pursuit of him. The boy ran along the towpath until he found his pursuer gaining on him, when he took to the water, and drowned in the presence of his persecutors, who stood on the bank rendering him no assistance, and, it is even said, stoning him while in the water. We hope, for the honor of humanity, that there is some error in this statement.—Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

We have had occasion to intimate our opinion that, after the formal invitation to the Government and People of Texas to annex themselves to and become a part of the United States, the placing of troops on the borders of that territory to protect it from apprehended invasion appeared to us to be an almost necessary consequence of the formal acceptance of that invitation by the other party. In coming to this conclusion, we did not very nicely examine the constitutional authority of the Executive to take this step, which is indeed not specifically authorized by any law. But, remembering that Congress and the People of the United States had acquiesced in President Tyler's making, under a pending treaty, and even after its rejection, effectively the same use of the Army and the Navy as the Executive is now doing, we yielded perhaps too easily our assent to this disposition of the public force under a compact now actually made and in progress of execution.

Nobody can be more thoroughly convinced than we that, in passing the act of annexation, the Congress of the United States exercised authority not granted to it by the Constitution, and which, therefore, at least unless exercised by the treaty power, is reserved to the People. Up to the last hour of the discussion of the act of annexation we resisted its passage with all our power; but, as in the case of the violation of the Constitution by the admission of illegally elected members into the House of Representatives, we resisted it in vain. Overpowered by numbers, the act having passed, we considered it, until it be repealed, or annulled by the Supreme Court or by a Convention of the People, as the law of the land, which it is our duty to submit to, whilst it is the duty of the Executive to "take care that it be faithfully executed."

This impression is avowed with sincere deference for opposite opinions expressed in quarters entitled to our respect; and we almost distrust our own judgment when we find opposed to it those of some of our best friends. Not desiring our readers to be influenced by our single opinion on this subject, we subjoin some observations from the New York Courier and Enquirer, whose views of the subject do not entirely agree with ours, but which we do not less recommend to the reader's candid consideration.

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER OF AUGUST 2.

TEXAS A FOREIGN COUNTRY.—It will be remembered by those of our readers who take interest in the remarks we have occasionally made on what we consider the illegality of the march of the troops of the United States into Texas, to make battle with any Mexican troops that may be sent there, that we founded our objection on the fact that as yet Texas was not part and parcel of the United States, and, therefore, that the plea of the President that he was only acting in defence of what he considered virtually a portion of this country was invalid.

We have denied all along that Texas and the United States could be amalgamated and made into one people, without some specific legislation *ad hoc*, and have asked in vain for the proof that any such legislation has been had, or that any authority in law or constitution exists for the power assumed by the Executive of sending the troops of the United States out of and beyond our territory to make war upon a foreign nation.

Among our illustrations of the fact that Texas and the United States are not yet one people, we said that our revenue laws, for instance, were not in force in or applicable to Texas; therefore, by analogy, no other laws; and consequently that Texas was still in regard to the United States a foreign State. The late Circular from the Treasury of the United States, with the subjoined comments of the official paper—the Union—proceed, it will be seen, entirely upon the hypothesis that Texas is a foreign State; and that the notorious fact of her being so and that her admission and incorporation into this Union is a measure yet to be consummated, is leading to extensive combinations to make money out of the difference between the duties and drawbacks imposed and allowed by our tariff, and those imposed and allowed by the tariff of Texas.

It is in this point of view we now call particular attention to this document:

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION OF WEDNESDAY.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—We call the attention of the public to the very important circular this day issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. It embraces the great question as regards the operation of the revenue laws arising out of the annexation of Texas. There are two modes in which it is designed to defraud the revenue—the first, by direct importation from foreign ports to Texas; the second, by exportation from our own ports into Texas, with the privilege of the drawback of the duty. Should these speculations be carried into effect, the most serious consequences might follow, by so diminishing the revenue as to defeat or impair the efforts of this Administration to pay off the national debt. Their success might injuriously affect the contemplated reduction of the duties by leaving the Government without an adequate revenue to meet the expenditures; and, lastly, it might overwhelm with ruin many of our own manufacturers by the inundation of foreign goods free of duty. Guided by the acts of Jefferson and Gallatin in regard to Louisiana, and of Monroe and Crawford in relation to Florida, the present Secretary of the Treasury has, by this circular, applied the remedy to defeat these speculations and protect the revenue. Some days since we warned capitalists in advance not to embark in them, and we think every one will now perceive that nothing but loss of money and character can follow from all these efforts to evade the revenue laws of the Union.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—Letters received by the Cambria say that a number of passengers and considerable freight for the steamer Great Britain were engaged previous to the sailing of that steamer. She was to leave Liverpool positively on the 26th of July, and Captain Hosken expected to reach New York by Thursday or Friday next. Nearly thirty-three thousand visitors were admitted on board of her during nine days, while lying in Obourgh dock.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTED WOOL.—Mr. Dearborn, one of the Inspectors of the Boston Custom-house, succeeded on Thursday in tracing out and seizing at Lowell two lots of wool, (the quantity not known), which had been entered, one at Boston and the other at New York, under false invoices. The wool should have paid 30 per cent. duty and 3 cents per lb., instead of which it paid 5 per cent.

LAKE SUPERIOR FLEET.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that the present season will be marked as an era in the history of Lake Superior. Six sail vessels are already in commission up there, and a seventh is soon to be added. There is, or will soon be, plenty of business for the whole of them. The introduction of steam upon Superior will be a great event, and from the developments now making in that region, the period is fast approaching.

Speaking of the elections yet to be made in several States for Representatives to the present (the twenty-ninth) Congress, the Baltimore American very well remarks as follows:

"The majority in the next Congress will be against the Whigs; but it is their duty, nevertheless, as the holders of the conservative force of the Republic, to do their utmost in behalf of their principles. No yielding, no despondency, should be allowed to enfeeble the energy of their action. A solid and firm minority, with the high vantage ground of position which the Whigs occupy, may do much in the way of arresting ill-judged and hurtful measures. Our country is to be served—a high calling, whose summons is sacred under any and all circumstances."

"Public sentiment" has had little to do with removals under Mr. Polk; the interests, consolidation, and permanent strengthening of party have been the great objects. In Philadelphia, CALVIN BLUTHE has been removed from the custom-house to make way for HENRY HORN. Where are the evidences that "public sentiment" demanded the change? In "honesty and capacity," the Jeffersonian touchstones, is Mr. BLUTHE inferior to his successor? But, as the "Union" says "removals" have been called for imperiously by "public sentiment," we would ask if the same cause has operated on the "appointment" of divers members of the Empire Club to responsible stations in New York? If so, public sentiment is a dangerous dictator.

(Philadelphia Gazette.)

THE PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS.—The New York Morning News, a Locofoco paper hot in favor of Texas, is very properly of opinion that the new State will be very apt to make the United States Government pay a very high price for her public lands. In reference to this subject the Morning News says:

"Texas will not doubt drive a hard bargain with us for her lands. To allow them to lie outside of our general land system, intermingled all the rest of the West, will never do. They must be ours, and to make them so we shall perhaps have to pay pretty roundly."

Of course the Government will purchase them, and of course Texas will drive a hard bargain for them. That is all necessary in order to satisfy the "original friends of annexation," as the holders of Texas scrip love to call themselves. The arrangements were very creditable to the "original" annexationists who put the ball in motion. They were actuated by the patriotic motive of making a rich speculation for themselves. They bought Texas scrip at any price they saw fit to offer for it, and, having no faith in the ability of that Government to ever pay it, commenced the agitation of the question of annexation, and succeeded in humbugging the Locofocoism of this country. In accordance with their peculiar interests, the public lands in Texas were not to be surrendered up to the United States, but were left to enable Texas to pay off her debt. Now that annexation is perfected, the United States must become the purchaser of those lands at any price which the new State may choose to demand, and the price which the Government shall pay for them will go towards the redemption of Texas scrip; and the consequence will be that the "original friends of annexation" will be very nicely rewarded for all their patriotic labors. Is not the whole scheme most beautiful? And have not the "original friends of annexation" contrived a most original plan by which they will be able to fill their pockets at Uncle Sam's expense?

(Louisville Journal.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, the distinguished and faithful Representative of the city of Philadelphia in the Congress of the United States, delivered an address some years since before one of the Literary Societies of Bowdoin College, Maine. This address, which is replete with sound learning and practical wisdom, contains a letter from that eloquent statesman and distinguished lawyer, the late Lord ERSKINE, to General WASHINGTON. We transcribe it with pleasure, in connexion with Mr. INGERSOLL's prefatory remarks:

"The late Lord Chancellor ERSKINE, when in the enjoyment of a reputation more elevated than rank and power could confer, the fearless and successful advocate of the liberty and the constitution of England, addressed a voluntary letter to General WASHINGTON, of which a copy was found among the papers of Lord Erskine, after his decease, as follows:

"LONDON, MARCH 15, 1795.

"I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name in a short sentence, which will be found in the book I send to you. I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an ardent reverence. I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

"T. ERSKINE."

LAWLESS PROCEEDINGS.

The Alexandria (Louisiana) Democrat of the 23d ultimo contains the particulars of a strange affair which recently occurred in that neighborhood. It seems that in November last a man by the name of James Spurlock and his overseer (William Norton) run off about seventy negroes to Gaspar county, in Texas, on which property liens were held by persons in New Orleans and elsewhere. Rewards were offered for their recovery, and a young man volunteered to fetch them back. He succeeded in securing five, and recrossed the Sabine, when he was overtaken, and the negroes captured. The young man raised fifteen armed men and again reached Spurlock's residence, fifty miles in the interior of Texas, when he captured Spurlock's overseers (Norton and Kirkland) and fifty six negroes. When about forty-five miles from Alexandria the party, overpowered by fatigue, stopped, and sunk into slumber, from which they were awakened by the whistling of bullets through their tents. All but the leader and two of his men took to their heels and fled for life. The assailants numbered about forty men. The two who stood by their leader were shot dead. The principal in the enterprise, and another young man who came up afterwards succeeded in killing two of their opponents, and wounding another, and then made good their retreat. The slaves were retaken and carried back to Texas. The affair took place on the United States side of the boundary.

In the United States Circuit Court at Boston, on Friday last, sentence was pronounced on PETER FOSTON, heretofore convicted of fitting out the schooner Spitfire, with intent to engage in the slave-trade. The exceptions taken by his counsel, having been argued at a former day, were now overruled, and he was ordered to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail five years. The sentence was pronounced by Judge SPRAGUE.

THE HEAD OF A MAN FOUND IN A SHARK.—A letter from on board the U. S. ship Saratoga, dated at Pensacola, 21st ultimo, to the Norfolk Herald, says:

"Last Saturday afternoon we caught a large shark, measuring about ten feet, and on cutting open the stomach there was found in it a man's head with the hair on it! From the fact that an old quartermaster named Griffith, on board the Palmetto, (lying astern of us), had been drowned a week or ten days before, we sent it on board of her in a bucket, and by the color of the hair it was recognized to be that of the old man Griffith. I believe he was an Englishman. The head was sent ashore and decently interred in the burying ground."

THE SUBTREASURY.

"Among the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention," (says the Union of Wednesday) "was one in favor of the Independent Treasury. These resolutions have ever been regarded by the President as indicating the policy by which his administration should be governed. The Independent Treasury was sustained by the vote of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury, and further experience has only confirmed the views taken by both. The specie policy will be sustained in all its vigor; the coinage will be increased; the foreign gold coin, which does not circulate, will be converted as rapidly as possible into the half and quarter eagle; and all other proper means will be used (including the recommendation of the Independent Treasury) to secure to the people an abundant supply of the constitutional currency."

Another attempt at the Subtreasury! Very well; the Union is frank and explicit. Are we to have a bankrupt law for corporations also? Mr. VAN BUREN, who looked further ahead in this matter than any other man of his party, was very particular about that.

Taking the Subtreasury as a system, final and conclusive in itself, it is one of the most absurd devices that ever deluded a demagogue-ridden people. As an initiatory step to something else, it presents a different aspect. With a bankrupt law for corporations, requiring every bank, on a failure to pay specie, to be put in liquidation, the whole banking system of the country could be swept away by the agency of the Subtreasury action, aided by the power of the Government over the disposal of the public deposits. Upon the ruins of the system thus overthrown a national system of currency might be erected, having but one source of issue; and the clause of the Constitution forbidding the States to emit bills of credit could be strictly applied.

Mr. Van Buren's term of four years was almost entirely taken up in efforts to get the Subtreasury bill through Congress. If he had succeeded in 1837, when he first proposed it, there would have been time enough perhaps for bringing its action to bear efficiently, as the shrewd statesman of the safety fund system most probably designed. He failed until success was of no avail, and in that failure was involved the loss of the Presidency in the election of 1840. The Subtreasury lay an unwieldy form, without the spirit of life in it—useless, impracticable.—Baltimore American.

MR. EVERETT, our Minister in London, on receiving information of the death of Gen. JACKSON, invited his countrymen, by public notice, to join in marks of respect to his memory, and requested that the commanders of all American vessels in the ports of the United Kingdom would hoist their flags at half-mast, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the Consuls, Vice Consuls, and all other citizens of the United States for the same length of time as at home.

POST OFFICE RESIGNATIONS.—We noticed some ten days ago, that a great number of the country postmasters, particularly those in the West, had resigned in consequence of the oppressive diminution of their emoluments under the new law, and that resignations were daily pouring in. On a recent visit to the Department, we were gratified to learn that there had been a very considerable falling off in the number of withdrawals from the service, and that the inconvenience apprehended from the anticipated general resignation at the small offices will not be so serious as we had imagined. The order of the Postmaster General, which was published in the "Union," allowing postmasters for the current year the same compensation they received during the corresponding quarter of last year, has checked the disposition to resign which was so generally manifested a few weeks ago; the only curtailment of compensation, now, being the loss of the franking privilege.—Union.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE MISSOURI.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS NEW ERA OF JULY 26.

On the morning of the 23d instant, the steamer Big Hatch, Capt. FRISKEE, bound from this place to Weston, loaded her starboard boiler as she was shoving out from the landing at Herndon.

The explosion scalded some twenty or thirty persons, five of six were killed; among the number was Mr. LAWRENCE HOYLE, of this city, and the first and second engineers of the boat; the third engineer, a son of Mr. Ludlow of this city, was badly scalded.

The following are badly wounded: Patrick Curigan, fireman, Arthur Neal, of Callaway county, passenger; Thompson Gaines, Saline county, passenger; Harmon Spellman, of Germany, and John Ryan, fireman; John Hammonds, of Van Buren county, passenger; John Barber, of Bath county, Kentucky, passenger; William Pulliam, passenger; Bolivar Foster, Callaway county, passenger; Robert Carter, of Osage county, passenger. All of the above are badly scalded, and many of them will not, perhaps, survive.

Slightly Scalded.—Zachariah Titus, Warren county, Pennsylvania, passenger; George Garries and wife, of Carroll county, Missouri, slightly hurt; also a negro belonging to them; Thos. Peaces, of Boone county, Missouri, passenger; Cornelius McElrath, Mason county, Kentucky, slightly hurt; E. W. Richardson, Freeman, Summit county, Ohio, slightly wounded. Mrs. Amelia Spary, Fort Leavenworth, slightly wounded.

Escaped Unhurt.—Mrs. Amelia Allen, Adair county, Kentucky; John Jolia and wife, Clark county, Missouri; Capt. Bennett, Callaway county, Missouri; Winnow Turner, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Enos Taylor and wife, New York; Capt. Friskee, James Mellon, clerk; John Allen, pilot of the boat, and between eight and ten deck hands and firemen.

A number of others are missing. The Big Hatch is said to have suffered severely, having nearly all the forward part of her cabin blown off. At the time of the accident she had not more than one or two revolutions with her wheels. There were but a small number of passengers in the cabin, but they numbered between forty and fifty on deck, and fortunately for them it was that the engine-room was filled with timber, which prevented the steam and water from reaching as far back and doing the mischief it would otherwise have done. The number killed and missing cannot be correctly ascertained, as the passenger-book in which the names of those on deck were registered was lost. There were a number of ladies on board, none of whom were seriously injured. At the time of the accident, nearly all the passengers were in their berths, it being about 1 o'clock A. M. From this fortunate circumstance many no doubt escaped being hurled into eternity.

Extract of a letter dated Herman, July 23d. "On leaving at one o'clock this morning, the starboard boiler exploded, forcing itself overboard, forward; the steam discharging itself, carrying away the main cabin and staterooms as far as the ladies' cabin, and displacing the large boiler three or four feet from its bed, and scalding some twenty-five of the passengers and crew, of which Mr. L. Hoyle, of St. Louis, Bernard Mahan, first engineer, and James Youngs, first steward, are now dead; and Solomon Carver, second engineer, Noah Ludlow, third engineer, the first and second cook, and Mr. O. Starnes Titus, are expected to live but a short time. The remainder not seriously injured. The wreck floated below the landing about two miles before it could be landed."

Yours, respectfully,
"JAMES MELLON, Clerk."

ANTHONY'S NOSE.—This bold promontory, which has proved a sort of landmark on the Hudson, near the Highlands, has been put out of joint by quarrymen. The Troy Whig says it was named Anthony's Nose (or promontory) by the Dutch settlers, in honor of Antonio de Hooge, Secretary to the Jurisdiction of Rensselaerwyck. This title the English corrupted into St. Anthony's Nose, and supposed that it implied some resemblance between the edge of the mountain and the edge of the Saint's face.—Phil. Gaz.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Captain Means, of the brig Henry, informs that when he left it was reported by the United States Consul that the combined fleets of England, France, and Brazil were about blockading the port of Buenos Ayres. Thirty-two sail of British and French men-of-war were assembled in the river, with a great number of troops on board.

Our file of the British Packet is to June 1st, and Capt. Means sailed on the 5th. What may have occurred in the interval we cannot tell; but there is nothing mentioned in the Packet which could lead to the idea of a blockade being probable.

MR. DEFFAUDIS, the new Minister from France, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 30th of May, in the French steam-frigate Fulton.

MR. MANDEVILLE, the recalled British Minister, had his audience of leave on the 7th; and on the 8th Mr. OSKLEY, the new Minister, presented his credentials.

The Packet says that the matters in controversy with Brazil were in train for amicable adjustment. The Montevideans who took refuge in the Brazilian territory have been disarmed, and ex-President RIVERA had been conducted, under escort, from the town of Pelotas, in the province of Rio Grande. General ORRIB had proclaimed an amnesty, inviting the fugitive Montevideans to return in peace and safety.—Journal of Commerce.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

BUENOS AYRES, JUNE 2, 1845.

Since my last there has arrived the English Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. OSKLEY, and the French Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, the Baron de DEFFAUDIS, near the Argentine Government. Their avowed object is the pacification of the river La Plata; and therefore the former has addressed a letter to the Argentine Government, stating that he came to mediate, and requesting that the Argentine army be immediately withdrawn from the territory of the Republic of the Uruguay; stating that in case the Argentine Government did not comply "the means were at hand to enforce it." To this the Argentine Government has replied that the only obstacle that presents itself to the pacification of the two countries is the foreigners under arms in Montevideo, and declining the mediation. Therefore, this port will probably be blockaded by the English very soon.

The Argentine army have possession of every foot of the Uruguay Republic but the city of Montevideo, and their army in different parts of that Republic, with their allies, the natives of Uruguay, amounts to over 16,000 men; and in Entre Rios and Buenos Ayres there are 9,000 men more. With this army the Government will keep possession of all the country, and the result will be a disastrous and ruinous war, and the stoppage of all our trade to the river La Plata. The citizens of the United States have appealed to Mr. BREXIT, Charge d'Affaires, who protest against European interference. Such interference is most unjust, as at the present moment the force in arms against this Government is—

Natives of Uruguay.....	210
Negroes, slaves forcibly armed.....	900
French and Italians under arms.....	2,000
	3,110

FROM LIBERIA.

Files of the Monrovia Luminary to June 10th have been received.

The Colonies are generally prosperous. Gov. RUSSELL has visited an interior tribe of natives at Pema, about thirty or forty miles due east from Cape Palmas. He made a treaty of peace with them.

The Dena King expressed a wish to have missionaries and teachers in his country, and arrangements were in progress to gratify this laudable desire. His country is very fertile, and is the key to interior tribes of great power and influence, inhabiting a celebrated part of central Africa known among the natives as the "long bush" country.

Africa's Luminary gives cheering accounts of progressive civilization and christianity. The editor recommends greater attention to the prejudices, traditions, and ceremonies of each native tribe, with a view to the publication of a work on these subjects for the guidance and information of future missionaries, and as a record which the natives themselves will hereafter peruse with pleasure when knowledge and religion shall have enlightened that vast region. "We have mentioned," says the editor, "that the influence of the colonies that a favorable policy is spreading far and wide, and that missionaries and teachers are pouring in from the kings and chiefs in every direction. A wish to learn the English language, or 'God Palaver,' is becoming universal among the natives. Nothing is the change from heathenism to civilization more remarkable than in the condition of the female sex. Hitherto, as in every savage country, woman was the slave of man, but now she is the companion, and evinces her love for Christianity as much as her fervor and sincerity as that of Bethany."

From the new territories of Sinaloa and Little Bass the missionaries write encouragingly. The Colonial schooner John Soys, owned by Mr. Stephen A. Benson, at Bassa Cove, was taken by the British man-of-war Lily while lying at anchor in Grand Bass harbor. At the time of the seizure the second officer of the vessel was on board; all his papers on board also, and the Colonial flag flying. The captain, from on shore, perceiving that something was out of the way, hastened to the schooner; but on nearing her had two gunnells levelled at his canoe, and was forced to her new possessors on board, though informed that he was her captain. She was seized on the pretence of being suspected as a slave. The vessel is entered in the Courts of Sierra Leone for adjudication.

Explicit instructions are said to have been issued by Commodore Jones, amounting to an assurance that the vessels of the Colonies shall be free from future molestation.

The British cruisers captured twenty-eight slavers—Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian—during the five months ending 31st May last.

The U. S. brig Truxton had captured an American slave, the name of which is not mentioned. She was fitted out at New Orleans, and was found in the Rio Nune, a notorious haunt for slavers.

FROM TEXAS.

We have dates from Galveston and Houston to the 23d ultimo, but they contain nothing of importance. With respect to the Convention to form a State Constitution, the Houston Telegraph of the 23d says:

"All the members of the Convention, we understand, are now in Austin. The different committees are busily at work. Some reports had been made at the last accounts, and it is probable that by this time the whole plan of a State Constitution is before the Convention. From the assiduity displayed by the members, and the harmony in which the business is conducted, it is thought that the work will be completed before the middle of August."

The Galveston Civilian of the 19th states that the President has issued his proclamation, as usual, ordering the election of Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the Republic of Texas, on the first Monday in September.

It appears by the following paragraph, from the Galveston News of the 15th, that the Texans are already laying out work for the troops: